

Alexandria

AND COMMERCIAL



Advertiser

INTELLIGENCER.

VOL. III.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 9, 1803.

No. 693.

Sales by Auction.

On SATURDAY,
At 10 o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue
Store, the corner of King and Union
streets.

Rum in hds. and barrels,
Whiskey in barrels,
Apple Brandy in barrels,
Gin in casks,
Wine in pipes and quatter casks,
Molasses in hds.,
Sugar in hds. and barrels,
White and brown Soap in boxes,
Coffee in casks and bags,
Raisins in kegs and boxes,
Queen's Ware, and

ALSO,

A variety of DRY GOODS.
—AMONG WHICH ARE—
Broad Cloths, Irish Linens,
Cassimeres, Calicoes,
Kerseys, Threads,
Coatings, Chintzes,
Halsficks, Bedticks,
Fearnought, Oznaburgs,
Blankets, Sewing Silks,
Planes, Mullin and Muslin
Nero Cottons, Handkerchiefs,
Worsted and other India Cottons, &c.
Stockings, &c.

THOS. PATTEN, Auctioneer.

March 9.

Public Vendue.

On FRIDAY,
At 10 o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue
Store,

Rum in hogheads and barrels.
French Brandy in pipes,
Gin in pipes and bls.
Whiskey and Apple Brandy in bls.
Sugar in hds. tierces and bls.
Coffee in tierces and bags,
Chocolate
White and brown Soap in boxes,
Mould and dip'd Candles
Raisins in kegs, boxes and jars,
Figs in kegs and frails,
Queen's Ware in crates,
FURNITURE, &c.

ALSO,

A variety of DRY GOODS,
Among which are,
Cloths, Coatings,
Kerseymeres, Duffils,
Plains and Kerseys,
Nero Cottons, Serges,
Elasticks, blue Friezes,
Calimancoes and Russels,
Yarn Stockings,
Chintzes and Calicoes,
Irish Linens, Silesia do.
Platillas,
Osnaburgs and Ticklenburgs,
Muslins and Muslin Hand's,
India Muslins and Table Cloths
Bandanna Handkerchiefs,
Silk Stockings,
Coloured Threads, Hats,
Plated Candlesticks,
And sundry other Articles.

P. G. MARSTELLER.

March 8.

SALE POSTPONED.

THE Sale of the LAND con-
veyed to me, as Trustee for Colin Auld,
by John D. Orr, hitherto advertised to
take place at the Coffee House in Alexan-
dria, on the first of March next, is post-
poned by consent of the parties interested,
until Tuesday the 15th of that month,
when the property will be exposed to Sale
at the said Coffee-House for ready money
in terms of the Deed of Trust.

EDMUND J. LEE.

Feb. 28.

Just received and for Sale by
JOSEPH DYSON,

A QUANTITY OF
FRESH ORANGES,
By the hundred or smaller quantity.

Jan. 19.

Notice

Is hereby given, that an Elec-
tion for Fifteen DIRECTORS for the
Marine Insurance Company of Norfolk,
will be held at the Exchange Coffee House
on Wednesday the 16th day of March
next.

Thomas Newton,
Wm. Pennock,
R. E. Lee,
Moses Myers,
R. Blow,
Theo. Arnstead,
Jno. Granberry.

Norfolk, February 18, 1803.

We have received by the hoop
Mary, from Portsmouth,

10 tons Bar Iron,
A few bales Russia Sheetings and Duck,
A few bds. of excellent Mackerell,
A few hds. N. E. Rum,
And a few bales low priced Muslins,
which will be sold cheap.

RICKETTS, NEWTON, & Co.
Feb. 23.

CLOVER SEED,
Warranted of the last crop.

Just received and for Sale by the Sub-
scribers.

A few tierces of fresh CLOVER SEED.

RICKETTS, NEWTON, & Co.

Feb. 28.

A PROPOSAL
BY SAMUEL BISHOP
For publishing by Subscription,

LETTERS
ON THE
Elementary Principles
OF
EDUCATION.

By Elizabeth Hamilton,
Author of the "Memoirs of Modern Philoso-
phers," &c.

CONDITIONS.

I. The Work shall be comprised in two
Duodecimo volumes, of about 450 pages
each, & shall be printed in the best manner,
on fine Paper, and new Type.

II. The price will be one Dollar per vol-
ume in boards, payable on delivery.

** A very considerable number of Co-
pies being already subscribed for, the work
shall be put to Press, and finished without
delay.

Subscaption received by the Pub-
lishers

THOMAS SIMMS

Has just received and offers for Sale,

A few barrels of Rhode Island

Cyder,

Rhode Island Cheese,

Codfish and some barrels of excellent

APPLES.

Feb. 18.

Just received, and for Sale,

By Robert and John Gray,

[Price 25 Cents]

Negro Slavery Unjustifiable.

A SERMON.

By ALEX. M'LEOD, A. M. Pastor of the
reformed Congregation, in the City of

New-York.

Feb. 5.

Spangled Shoes.

S. C L A R K has this day opened an

ellegant assortment of Ladies Spang-

led, Kid and Morocco Shoes.

March 1.

Just Received,

250 facks ground Allum Salt,

in bags of four bushels each, for sale by

W.M. HODGSON.

Feb. 26.

William Hartshorne

Has just received and for sale,

One thousand bushels Lim-

ington Salt, five pipes old Lisbon Wine,

a few barrels Crab Cyder.

March 3.

Notice

Whereas Joseph Cary did by
Deed of Trust, dated the 11th of August
1800, convey to the subscriber, for the
benefit of the creditors, all his property
real and personal of every description, we
thereby give notice, that by and with the
advice and consent of the creditors, we
have appointed Mr. John M'Iver, our
agent and attorney in fact, who is fully
authorized and empowered to collect and
receive all debts due to the said Cary,
either in his individual capacity or other-
wise.

JOHN FOSTER,
G. DENEALE.

In pursuance of said power I hereby call
upon all persons who are indebted to Jo-
seph Cary, either in his individual capaci-
ty or otherwise, to make immediate pay-
ment, and such as have claims against the
said Cary, are requested to lodge the same
with me.

JOHN M'IVER,
Agent and Attorney in fact for the Trus-
tees of Joseph Cary.

March 4.

PROPOSALS

For Publishing by Subscription,
MODERN GEOGRAPHY.

A DESCRIPTION

OF THE
EMPIRES, KINGDOMS, STATES, AND
COLONIES,

WITH THE
OCEANS, SEAS, AND ISLES,
IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD;
including the most recent discoveries and
political alterations, digested on

a new plan.

BY JOHN PINKERTON.
THE ASTRONOMICAL INTRO-
DUCTION

BY THE REV. S. VINCE, A. M. F. R. S.
And plumbian professor of astronomy, and
experimental philosophy, in the

University of Cambridge.

WITH NUMEROUS MAPS,

Drawn under the direction, and with the
latest improvements, of Arrowsmith,
and engraved by the best artists.

CONDITIONS.

The work will be comprised in two
octavo volumes, of about 800 pages each,
and a quarto Atlas, containing all the
Maps.

It will be printed on a fine paper and new
type.

The price to subscribers will be nine dol-
lars, neatly bound and lettered. Each
volume will be delivered as soon as fi-
nished, and no money required until
the delivery.

It will be put to press as soon as four hun-
dred subscribers are obtained.

Those gentlemen who may be desirous of
promoting the circulation of this impor-
tant work, may have one copy gratis,
by procuring and accounting for the
subscription of six.

In order to produce an immediate encor-
agement to the undertaking, the sum

at which subscribers will receive their
books is considerably under that which

will be charged to non-subscribers.

Subscribers received by RO-
BERT and JOHN GRAY,

King Street, where a specimen

of the work may be seen.

Alex. Feb. 28.

To Rent,

Possession given immediately,

A large Brick Warehouse ad-
joining R. Newton and Co. and a com-
fortable Dwelling House, on Prince street.

For particulars enquire of

RICKETTS, NEWTON & Co.

Jan. 18.

The sale of the Walnut Tree

FARM, &c. advertised to be

sold the 10th of March is post-

poned.

TOBIAS LEAR.

March 4.

Notice

All persons having claims a-
gainst the estate of William Triplett, of
Round-Hill, deceased, are requested to
bring them forward for adjustment and
payment; and all these indebted to the
estate, are respectfully called upon to make
immediate payment to the Executors—it
being their anxious wish to close all the
accounts, and settle with the legatees as
soon as possible.

CHARLES LITTLE, }
GEO. TRIPPLETT, }
March 1. } Executors.

FOR SALE,
A LIKELY NEGRO GIRL, about
16 years of age.
Apply to the Printer.

Dec. 18.

JOHN G. LADD,
Has on hand, at his Ware-House, Prince
Street Wharf, the following articles,
which he offers by wholesale very cheap
for cash or a short credit:

Loaf and brown Sugars,
Havana white, do.

A few boxes India Sugars,
Coffee and Cotton,

West-India and New-England Rum,
Boston Beef,

Mackarel, Shad and Herrings,
Pickled Codfish, dried,

Mould and dip'd Candles,
Cattle and common Soap,

Cheese,
Seal Leather,

Barr Iron, flat and square,
Cordage, of all sizes, sewing Twine,

Coarse and fine Salt, Salt Petre,
Sweet Oil, Spermaceti do. for lamps, &

Tanners Oil,

Allum, Copperas, and Brimstone,
Gun Powder, Poland Starch,

Pearl ashes, Pepper Caffia,
50 lb. fresh Nutmegs,

A few boxes Olives and Capers,
Writing Paper, and a few Paper Hang-
ings,

Shoes of all sorts,
50 lb. sewing Silks, Window Glafs,

Tumblers and other glafs ware,
Cotton Yarn, Russia Sheetings,

Revens Duck,

1 cuse Bandano Handkerchiefs,
A few bales India, do.

Cottons, of different qualities,
1 box Irish Linens,

Bed cords, leading lines, &c.

Cotton, Wool, and Playing Card's,

Congress of the United States.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, March 2. A. M.

An engrossed bill to allow a drawback of duty on sugar refined within the U. States was read a third time and passed, Ayes 36, Noes 29.

The bill was supported by Messrs. Mitchell and S. Smith; and opposed by Mr. Mott.

Mr. Randolph, from the committee to whom were referred a letter from William Henry Harrison, President of the Convention held at Vincennes in the Indiana Territory, relative to the suspension of the 6th article of compact between the U. States and the people of that Territory, (which prohibits slavery,) also a memorial and petition of the inhabitants of the territory, made a report, which was referred to a Committee of the whole, and ordered to be printed (the report is on the first page of this paper.)

Mr. Nicholson, from the committee to whom were referred the amendments of the Senate to an act for the relief of insolvent debtors within the district of Columbia, reported their agreement thereto; in which report the House concurred.

The House took into consideration the amendments of the Senate to the act to make provision for persons that have been disabled by known wounds received in the service of the U. States, during the revolutionary war.

A motion was made to postpone the consideration of the bill to the first Monday of November, which was supported by Mr. J. C. Smith, and opposed by Mr. Helms.

Lost, Ayes 24, Noes 38.

Mr. Griswold moved the reference of the amendments to a select committee.

Carried, Ayes 35, Noes 23; and referred to Messrs. Helms, Griswold, and Eustis.

A message was received from the Senate, stating that the Vice President being absent, the Senate had made choice of Stephen R. Bradley, as President pro tempore.

The message further stated that the Senate had postponed to the 4th inst. the further consideration of the act for the relief of Paul Coulon.

On the motion of Dr. Mitchell, the House agreed, without a division, to expunge from the Journal of yesterday so much thereof as related to the call of the house, and the minute of the absent members.

The committee, to whom were referred a petition in the French language, of sundry inhabitants of St. Vincennes, were discharged from the further consideration thereof, which was referred to the Secretary of State, with instruction to report thereon at the next session.

The petition of Shandy Yard, a free black man, was read, praying relief for the loss of property and for personal injuries which he had sustained while in captivity in Tripoli.

Ordered to lie on the table.

Report of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

About 1 o'clock, Mr. Griswold rose, and after a speech of considerable length, moved the following resolution.

Resolved, That the committee of ways and means be directed to enquire whether the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund have agreeably to the directions of the act entitled "an act making provision for the redemption of the public debt of the United States," applied the sum of seven millions three hundred thousand dollars, provided by the same, to the payment of the principal and interest of the public debt; and to enquire, generally, into the accounts and proceedings of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund—and to report to the house.

Mr. Randolph seconded the motion, and replied to Mr. Griswold.

Messrs. S. Smith and Nicholson next spoke, when Mr. Griswold closed the debate.

All the gentlemen, who spoke, advocated the adoption of the resolution; but on different grounds.

Mr. Griswold attempted to shew that the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund had not appropriated, as directed by law, the sum of seven millions three hundred thousand dollars; and that the report of the Commissioners varied considerably

from the reports of the Secretary of the Treasury previously made.

On the other hand, Messrs. Randolph, S. Smith, and Nicholson repelled the charges made by Mr. Griswold, and insisted that the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund had rigidly complied with the law, and that there was no hostility between their report, and the reports of the Secretary of the Treasury.

The question was taken on the resolution about 4 o'clock, and carried unanimously in the affirmative.

Mr. Randolph moved, and the House agreed, that the committee of ways and means have leave to sit during the sittings of the House.

Mr. Holland, a member of the committee, being absent, Mr. Dickson was appointed in his place. *Nat. Intel.*

Wednesday, March 2—6 P. M.

A message was received from the Senate, stating that they had postponed until the 4th instant, (which is equivalent to a rejection) an act to reduce the marine corps of the United States.

The House took up the amendments of the Senate to the act to revive and continue in force an act in addition to an act intituled an act in addition to an act regulating the grants of land appropriated for military service, and for the society of the United Brethren for propagating the gospel among the heathen.

Mr. Dawson observed that one of the amendments proposed by the Senate, allowed general La Fayette 11,500 acres of land instead of 15,000, which was the quantity an officer of his rank was entitled to.

The amendments were referred to a select committee consisting of Messrs. Southard, Goddard and Dawson.

On motion of Mr. Nicholson the house, according to the order of the day, resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the report of the select committee, on the message of the president of the United States with the accompanying documents, relative to the official conduct of John Pickering, Judge of the district court of the United States for the district of New-Hampshire.

Mr. S. Smith in the chair.

The report of the committee recommends the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, that John Pickering Judge of the district court of the district of New Hampshire, be impeached of high crimes and misdemeanors.

Mr. Pugger objected to acting in this case at so late a period of the session.

Mr. Goddard moved the rising of the committee, in order to postpone the resolution to the next session.

Messrs. Mitchell, Danna and Mott, supported; and Messrs. Nicholson, Bacon, Hastings, Elmer, Randolph and Eustis opposed the motion.

Motion lost, Ayes 9—Noes 43.

The committee rose and reported their agreement to the resolution.

The House immediately took up the report, and concurred with the committee in the above resolution—Yea 45—Nay 8.

Ordered that Mr. Nicholson, and Mr. Randolph, be a committee to go to the Senate, and at the bar thereof, in the name of the House of Representatives, and of all the people of the United States, to impeach John Pickering, judge of the district court of the district of New Hampshire, of high crimes and misdemeanors; and acquaint the Senate, that the house of representatives will in due time, exhibit particular articles of impeachment against him.

Ordered, that the committee do demand, that the senate take order for the appearance of the said John Pickering, to answer to the said impeachment.

From the (London) General Advertiser, January 21.

THE CHARACTER OF BUONA PARTE.

While there is but one opinion with regard to the title of the First Consul of France to the sovereignty which he at present holds, it is frequently disputed whether he owes it to his own ability and address, or to that unaccountable caprice with which accident has at times elevated the undeserving to the highest stations.

The instances in which he has retrieved his fortunes, even against probability, and the ascendancy which he has constantly acquired over all his rivals, seem sufficient to establish his abilities. The talents for enterprise, and those for permanent command, are, however, by no means the same; and many a person has been well qualified to attain a throne, who was not capable to preserve himself in that elevated station for a single year. To decide his capacity as a Sovereign, therefore, we must take a nearer view of his character.

That fervour of mind which qualifies a man for great enterprise and achievements is almost universally attended with such violent and unruly passion as frequently divert ambition from its course, and make the mind spend its force on objects which do not at all contribute to the acquirement of pre-eminence. In the First Consul's mind, however, ambition seems to have gained such supreme dominion over every faculty, to have so completely absorbed every other passion, that in the whole

course of his conduct, since he first came into public notice, there is not perhaps a single instance can be produced, where either the baser or the nobler passion have made him turn aside from the direct road of power. He has none of those weaknesses of humanity which are called amiable, because they spring from virtues.

His measures are never impeded by the interference of friends and favorites. A

Lattes, a Reader, a Foulke, by turns serve the purposes of his ambition, and by turns share the sunshine of his favor—by turns also these tools become blunted, and loose their utility, and are in consequence by turns thrown aside. Bonaparte has no friend, he has no one that unlocks his heart, and penetrates into its utmost recesses. With a peculiar reserve and secrecy that has hardly ever been paralleled, he agitates and completes his plans within his own bosom, and then producing them unexpectedly to the world, excites almost as much surprize in the immediate attendants of his own courts, as in the Cabinets of St. James's and Vienna.

The effects of this state of mind are perceptible in every part of his conduct. His ambition seems to have acquired the additional energy of all other passions which it has absorbed; and neither the difficulty of any attempt, nor the interference of those motives which usually

act on the human mind, have been able to divert him from the object of his pursuit. There is not one of his enterprises which has been defeated by obstacles within the power of human genius to remove. In war, whatever could be effected by address, by stratagem, by intrepidity, he has effected. Where he could, he surprized the enemy's camp; where he could, he bribed the officers to desert their posts, where he could not effect his purposes by either of these methods, he marched boldly up, and trusted his fortunes to the decision of a battle. When his supposed religion was likely to prove an obstacle, he abjured it, & when his purposes again required it, he has solemnly became anew an apostate. Knowing however, the influence of religion on the human mind, he never failed to prove himself the most devoted of professed.

At Rome, he was the chosen champion of the Croats; at Cairo, a special messenger sent by heaven for the destruction of infidels.

By such means, by despising fear and putting scruple of conscience to defiance, Bonaparte, in imitation of the greatest hero of antiquity, never receding from a grand design succeeded in all but one. His attempt on the Turkish Empire was completely baffled. But it he was for once compelled to renounce the object of his heart—if he was opposed by an enemy of no less genius than himself, if his resources were cut off, his troops thinned by the most dreadful of diseases, and dispersed by the insuperable difficulties which seemed to hem them on every side—if, in these circumstances, he found himself unable to contend with nature and fortune—we are not yet to suppose that his ambition, for once, sunk under the pressure of disaster, or that his eager hopes were for a moment extinguished. In the whole course of that expedition, there is not the slightest appearance of remissness in his ruling passion.

His religion and his country he abjured without hesitation. When his prisoners became so numerous as to clog the operations of his army, when some of his soldiers was infected with the plague; he adopted the summary expedients of Frederick the Great, to prevent the infection from spreading—and when he had no artillery to play on the walls of Acre, he endeavoured to raise a mound of the bodies of his soldiers level with the ramparts, as he had formerly made a bridge of them at the passage of Lodi! When all these efforts proved fruitless, his ambition, as if collecting force, like a torrent, from the obstacles which opposed it, burst forth in a new and unexpected direction.

Abandoning his troops, the companions and the achievers of all his victories, to the enemy and the pestilence, he passed over into Europe through the midst of his enemies; overturned the established government of his country to which he had so often sworn allegiance, and without even the hesitation of the First Caesar, boldly seized at once on the sovereignty of a mighty empire.

His inordinate ambition naturally inspires him with a confidence as unbounded, conscious that he will go every length

to execute his object, he is never deterred from his schemes by the prudential calculations of those who are more timid. It is to this boundless confidence that he owes his own present elevation, and France owes her extended dominion.

After his return from Egypt, and the passage of the Alps, there is no enterprise to romantic which Bonaparte may not attempt.

These qualities, which we have already mentioned, are such as fit the First Consul beyond most men for the attainment of authority; they are also of such a nature as to enable him to retain the power he has acquired. Men, whose ambition has been aroused only by the object immediately presented to who possess other strong passions, that are ready to act as soon as ambition ceases, by overstrained exertions, are apt, on aaining the summit of power, to give a loose to the other principles of their disposition. Enemies, favorites, sensual gratifications, by turns, excite them to act subversive of their authority. Bonaparte, however, has not as yet given any symptom of being at all influenced by such considerations; and if he has raised his own relations to honors, and has re-established the Catholic worship, we may find sufficient motives for the measures in the consolidation of his own power, without having recourse either to his fraternal affection or his religion.

The effect produced by this total absence of other passions, is more calculated for the retention than the acquirement of power. Cold and reserved, his features seldom relaxing into a smile, & his haughtiness never giving way to careless conviviality, he throws mankind at a distance, and rather commands their respect by being above their pleasures, than conciliate their friendship and co-operation. It was only in the confusion and turbulence of a revolution, that such a man was calculated to attain a sudden rise. In the slow promotion of an established Government, it would have required a degree of dissimulation, more than equal to his other qualities, to have brought the variety of interests and circumstances necessary for advancement to cooperate in his favour.

One dangerous consequence, however, to his ascendancy results from the violent energy of his ambition. When he has reached the highest pinnacle, he feels restless, from the want of an object equal to his soaring genius.

To render the French empire the most flourishing on earth, affords a noble object to his ambition; but to make it so by minute regulations of internal police, and the slow advancement of commerce, is a process too tedious for the mind of Bonaparte. Since his advancement to his present eminence, he has hitherto found sufficient employment in altering the denominations and form of his government—in exciting the emulation of the manufacturers of France—and in reducing Italy and Switzerland under his immediate control.

Many materials still remain, on which he may exercise the activity of his genius. The assumption of the imperial title, and the consolidation of the empire of the Gauls, are works of time and labor. When these are once accomplished, let the other nations of Europe look to themselves.

NORFOLK, March 1.

Arrived in distress on Saturday the schooner Favorite, captain Drummond, who left this port on the 14th Feb. bound to Charleston—On the 15th being off Cape Hatteras lost his foremast, bowsprit and four sails, two boats and sundry other articles, in a heavy gale of wind. Four days afterwards got a jury fore-mast (the sea being two high to do it before) and stood for Norfolk. On the 19th, in lat. 36, 30, long. 75, fell in with a French brig (name unknown) from Ostend bound to Norfolk, had lost her bowsprit; begged them to take off some of the passengers which was refused; same day spoke the brig —, capt. Monteath, from Curacao to Philadelphia, who gave capt. Drummond a jib, and offered every assistance in his power. On the 24th captain Drummond lost his rudder on the Tail of the Horse Shoe, and on Saturday spoke the Charleston Packet Mary, capt. Coffin, who towed him into the harbour, Capt. D. had 24 passengers on board who were fortunate enough not to meet with any accident.

Arrived in Hampton Roads the brig Martha Bland, 49 days from Glasgow, Jan. 21, in lat. 37, 22, long 28, 30, from the ship Atlantic, of and bound to New York, from Liverpool, out 27 days had received much damage in her rudder, was obliged to make the nearer port in Eng-

land or Ireland, long 42, spoke 28 days from B. phia. Feb. 13, spoke the ship F. from New York

Wednesday

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May the Lord preserve the good gen
tlemen long to reign over, cajole and
bamboozle us; and grant that our past
folly and present sufferings, may caution
us how we sleep at our posts in times of
danger, and to mind our own business
better.

Alexandria Advertiser.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 9.

Communication.

WHILE my brother Mechanic is too
much engaged to answer his correspond
ent (in Friday's *Advertiser*) I have found
leisure, by cribbing an hour or two of
my master's time, to express to you a few
of my, and my fellow apprentices, tho's
on the late exaltation of our most excellent
and long beloved Col. and the fallen and
degraded state of such, who not having
the fear of F—k before their eyes, de
cided his authority, and refused the honor
of serving under him as officers, now doomed
to the ranks, with their children and
dependants, under a heavy penalty at the
discretion of their righteous, offended
judge—not forgetting this truly pious
judge of the militia bill.

We have really brought our hogs to a
fine market—and have the consolation to
know, it is our own folly, our own in
dolence and inattention to the secret
workings of an insidious agent; and that
we have roused too late to remedy the
evil. Just as we did, when we forgot to
instruct our delegates formerly, at Rich
mond, on the partial Shop Tax.

I have been some time past, like most
other mechanics in our town, instead of
minding my business, noting the effects of
our own neglect, which now break forth
in the curses of some, the grumbling of
others, and dissatisfaction of all.

Among the adventurers in writing in
newspapers, I cannot but admire the fac
tacity of "An Alexandrian," who has
discovered, that while we wear clothes,
we must be clad in something, and that
all cloth will wear out. "Argui," says he,
it makes little odds whether they are dress
ed in uniform or otherwise. These very ob
servations are learned, & therefore, certainly
not, I suppose, very convincing in the
city. I have, however, no doubt the prac
tice—if he has the paying for his apprentices
(if he has any) will teach him the
difference, between opinion, and the tail
or's bill, which, as I take it, will bring
most of us to our senses at last—though it
be too late to use them.

What a range here is for a benignant
spirit, like our good Colonel's, to exhi
bit in. The rebellious shall be laid low,
obey the nod, and lick the dust of his
courier's heels, without a murmur; while
he, secured behind his commission, looks
down on his enemies with contempt, and
laughing in his sleeve, enjoys the strata
gem by which he invidiously accomplish
ed the object of his vanity.

Surely, no man was ever so blessed be
fore as our Colonel. Behold the unac
countable phenomenon, ye star gazers!
How he produces the reverse even of pro
phecy itself! For the proud man, instead
of being humbled, is exalted, and the
weak humbled; and youths of 14* are
suddenly converted into men, and do their
duty, truly surprising, with a weight of
arms and accoutrements that formerly
would have staggered some of us who have
served three years.

May the Lord preserve the good gen
tlemen long to reign over, cajole and
bamboozle us; and grant that our past
folly and present sufferings, may caution
us how we sleep at our posts in times of
danger, and to mind our own business
better.

A BROTHER MECHANIC.

* Our correspondent is here under a mistake,
as the clause of the militia bill, to which he
alludes, was struck out.

The National Intelligencer says, "ne
ver perhaps, has the American Congress
transacted more business in so short a
time." That "perhaps," was well put
in, as it is the only loop hole, by which
the Editor can creep out. With the help
of this little word, we might run through
the decalogue, and apply it to our great
characters. Perhaps, Jefferson is not a
Deist, nor his friend Paine, a blasphemous
infidel—Perhaps the former never cover
ed his neighbors wife, nor his ex, nor his
ass, nor his servant—Perhaps he never in
vited Paine to this country, or to dine
with him—Perhaps, Gallatin never sold
the bank stock under its value and at a
great loss, nay perhaps he never sold it
at all; perhaps he was not engaged in the

western insurrection—Perhaps Doctor
Leib never had any thing to do with cer
tificates, or in presenting to the House of
Representatives forged petitions, know
ing them to be forged; and perhaps Da
ane and Clay, had no hand in forging
those petitions—Perhaps Louisiana has
never been ceded to France nor New Or
leans shut up by the Spaniards—Perhaps
the western people will sustain no injury
from these procedures—Perhaps Bonaparte
is without ambition, and Jefferson with
out hypocrisy—Perhaps the former has
too much justice to injure or insult us, and
perhaps the latter has too much courage to
permit it with impunity.

But laying aside this "perhaps," and
how will the matter stand. Some judg
ment may be formed of the importance of
the business and the diligence of the house,
from the following list of acts. It was
five weeks from the commencement of the
Session, before a single act was passed.
And there is not one in the catalogue
which required three days discussion, in
either house, and few of them took up
more time, than was necessary to pass
through the usual forms and readings.

(Wobs. Fed.)

LIST OF ACTS PASSED AT THE SECOND SESSION OF THE SEVENTH CONGRESS.

An act making a partial appropria
tion for the naval service during the year
1803.

An act for the relief of Charles
Hyde.

An act authorising the sale of a piece of
land, parcel of the Navy Yard belonging
to the United States, in Charlestown, in
the state of Massachusetts, to the proprie
tors of the Salem turnpike road and Chel
sea bridge corporation.

An act for the relief of Henry Messon
nier.

An act for the relief of the sufferers by
fire, in the town of Portsmouth.

An act to provide for the granting of
clearances to ships or vessels owned by
citizens of the United States, lying in
the river Mississippi, south of the southern
boundary of the United States; and
therein to amend an act, intituled "An
act to regulate the collection of duties on
imports and tonnage;" and for other pur
poses.

An act making further provision for
the expences attending the intercourse
between the United States and foreign
Nations.

An act to provide for the due execution
of the laws of the U. States, within the
state of Ohio.

An act in addition to an act, intituled
"An act fixing the military peace estab
lishment of the U. States."

An act supplementary to the "Act
concerning Consuls and Vice Consuls,"
and for the further protection of American
seamen.

An act to provide an additional ar
mament for the protection of the seamen and
commerce of the U. States.

An act for extending the external com
merce of the U. States.

An act to prevent the importation of
certain persons into certain states, where
by the laws thereof their admission is
prohibited.

An act for continuing in force a law,
intituled "An act for establishing trad
ing houses with the Indian tribes."

An act in addition to an act, intituled
"An act more effectually to provide for
the national defence, by establishing an
uniform militia throughout the United
States."

An act for the relief of Moses White.

An act in addition to an act, intituled
"An act concerning the registering and
recording of ships and vessels of the U. S."
and to the act intituled "An act to regu
late the collection of duties on imports
and tonnage."

An act supplementary to the act, intituled
"An act providing passports for ships
and vessels of the U. States."

An act making an appropriation for
the support of the Navy of the U. States,
for the year one thousand eight hundred
and three.

An act to alter the time of holding the
Court of the United States, in Kentucky
district.

An act making appropriations for the
support of government for the year one
thousand eight hundred and three.

An act in addition to the act, intituled
"An act regulating the grants of

land appropriated for the refugees from
the British provinces of Canada and No
va Scotia."

An act concerning the salt springs on
the waters of the Wabash river.

An act concerning the insurance of
buildings, goods and furniture in the
county of Alexandria, in the territory of
Columbia.

An act in addition to, and in modifi
cation of the propositions contained in
the act, intituled "An act to enable the
people of the Eastern division of the
territory North west of the river Ohio,
to form a constitution and state govern
ment, and for the admission of such state
into the Union, on an equal footing with
the original states, and for other pur
poses."

An act to make Beaufort and Pappa
maquoddy ports of entry and delivery;
to make Easton and Tiverton, ports of de
livery; and to authorize the establishment
of a new collection district on Lake On
tario.

An act more effectually to provide for
the organization of the militia of the dis
trict of Columbia.

An act for the relief of insolvent debt
ors within the district of Columbia.

An act to prolong the continuance of
the Mint at Philadelphia.

An act in addition to an act, intituled
"An act to amend the judicial system of
the U. States."

An act making appropriations for the
military establishment of the U. States for
the year one thousand eight hundred and
three.

An act to revive and continue in force
an act in addition to an act, intituled
"An act in addition to an act regulat
ing the grants of land appropriated for
military services, and for the society of
the United Brethren for propagating the
gospel among the Heathen;" and for other
purposes.

An act authorising the transfer of
the duties of the supervisor to any other
office.

An act concerning the City of Wash
ington.

An act for the relief of Joshua Harvey
and others.

An act regulating the grants of land,
and providing for the disposal of the lands
of the United States, south of the state of
Tennessee.

An act to alter the time for the next
meeting of Congress.

An act directing a detachment from the
militia of the United States, and for erect
ing certain arsenals.

An act to make provision for persons
that have been disabled by known
wounds received in the actual service of
the United States, during the revolution
ary war.

Female Jockeyism.—A race was late
ly run by Health, Decency and Fashion.
At first the bets were even but the rider
of Fashion gave such proofs of superior
riding that the bets were Ten to One in
her favour before the second heat; in fact
the two former were disengaged, and the
latter came in with universal applause.
Decency appears to have lost her spirit,
and the rider of Health was bribed by a
quack doctor. It is expected that neither
of the two will appear on the ground again.

PORT OF ALEXANDRIA.

ARRIVED,
Schr. Harriot, Blunt, Jamaica
Friendship, Quandtill, New-York.

Public Vendue.

On Thursday the 17th inst. at 10 o'Clock,
will be sold at the House of Mr. Davies,
Royal Street, between King and Cam
eron Streets,

A variety of elegant
Household & Kitchen Furniture,
CONSISTING OF

Mahogany Side Boards, Dining, Card,
and Tea Tables, Mahogany and Windsor
Chairs, Looking Glasses, Beds, and Bed
steads, Carpets, &c. &c.

P. G. MARSTELLER,
Vendue Master.

March 9.

A. WILLIS

Has just received a quantity of excellent
China Oranges, Cranberries
and Shelbark Nuts,
which he offers for sale at his store on
Prince street.

March 9.

Public Vendue.

WILL POSITIVELY BE SOLD,

On TUESDAY, the 15th inst.
At Philip G. Marsteller's Vendue Store,
on a Credit of 60 and 90 days, for ne
gotiable Notes, with approved endor
ers, the following

GOODS, viz.

500 pieces long white Nankeens,

first quality, in lots,

500 do. short yellow Nankeens, 1st qua
lity, in lots,

250 lb. red Turkey Cotton, 1st and 2d

quality,

25 catties of sewing Silk, 1st quality,

20 pieces Bandanna Handkerchiefs,

4 do. Silk Velvet of different colours,

7 do. superfine Cloth, do.

9 do. Cashmeres, do.

1 do. Welsh Flannels,

2 boxes mens' and boys' Castor Hats,

1 case of Sheetings, in lots,

1 cask of Sewing Twine,

1 bale of Bottle Corks,

10 boxes hollow Glass, consisting of De
canders, quarts and pint Tumblers,

Wine Glasses, &c.

5 boxes of Beads, handsomely assorted,

2 cases Pearl Necklaces,

An elegant assortment of Gold and Silver

Watches,

An elegant assortment of Jewelry, consist
ing of Earbobs, Necklaces, Lock
ets, Breast Pins, Watch Chains,

&c. &c.

60 dozen Claret, in boxes, 1st quality,

N. B. Bank Discount allowed for Cash.

P. G. MARSTELLER,

Audioneer.

March 9.

Doctor HALL,

R E S P E C T U F U L L Y acquires the pub
lic, that he will practice Medicine
in this town and its immediate vicinity;
and that he is now opening an extensive

Assortment of Medicine, &c.
which he will dispose of either by whole
sale or retail, upon as good terms as they
are to be had in this place.

N.

SAMUEL BISHOP,

BOOKSELLER, & STATIONER

Respectfully informs the Public that he has received from Lee & Co's Patent and Family Medicine Store, Baltimore, a fresh assortment of the following

Valuable Medicines,

Which are in high esteem and general use throughout the United States, many of them being sold cheaper than the drugs of which they are compounded, could be purchased at a retail Store.

TAKE NOTICE,
That S. Bishop is appointed the ONLY Agent for Alexandria.

Dr. HAMILTON'S ELIXIR,
A sovereign remedy for Colds, Outhane Coughs, Asthma, Catarrhs, Sore Throats, and Approachings.

To parents who may have children affected with the HOOPING COUGH.

This discovery is of the first magnitude, as it is an immediate relief, checks the progress, and in a short time entirely removes the most cruel disorder to which children are liable—the Elixir is so perfectly agreeable and the dose so small, that no difficulty arises in taking it.

From LUTHER MARTIN, Esq. Attorney-General of the State of Maryland.

Gentlemen,

I comply with your request in stating my opinion of Hamilton's Elixir. It has been used in my family for two or three years past, with uniform success, whenever colds, coughs, or similar complaints have rendered medicine necessary. I have myself found it an excellent and agreeable remedy for a very painful and troublesome affection of the breast, accompanied with soreness and with obstructed and difficult breathing.

On these accounts I do not hesitate to recommend Hamilton's Elixir, as a valuable medicine, and deserving public attention.

LUTHER MARTIN.

Mr. Abijah Henly, Bridge-Street, Baltimore, was cured by one bottle of Hamilton's Elixir of a very complicated disorder, occasioned by a severe cold, caught several months ago. He breathed with the greatest difficulty, and was often thrown into weakening sweats when he attempted to walk any distance, and his voice would frequently fail in such a degree that he could only attempt to whisper, he has been upwards of six weeks without return of his complaints, and decries to give this public testimony in favour of this invaluable medicine.

Dr. Hamilton's GRAND RESTORATIVE,

Is recommended as an invaluable medicine, for the speedy relief and permanent cure of the various complaints which result from dissipated pleasures—juvenile indiscretions—ridicule in climates unfavourable to the constitution—the immoderate use of tea, frequent intoxication, or any other destructive intemperance—the unskillful or excessive use of mercury—the diseases peculiar to females, at a certain period of life—badly lying in, &c. &c.

And is proved by long and extensive experience to be absolutely unparalleled in the cure of Nervous disorders, Consumptions, Losses of spirits, Loss of appetite, Impurity of the blood, Hysterical affections, Inward weakness, Seminal weakness, Fluoribus, (or whites) Barrenness,

In cases of extremity, where the long prevalence and obstinacy of disease has brought on a general impoverishment of the system, excessive debility of the whole frame, and a wasting of the flesh, which no nourishment or cordial could renew—a perseverance in the use of this medicine has performed the most astonishing cures.

HAMILTON'S ESSENCE and EXTRACT of MUSTARD,

A safe and effectual remedy for gout, rheumatism, palsey, sprains, bruises, pains in the face and neck, &c. And has performed more cures in the above complaints than all the other medicines ever before made public.

From Dr. Weatherburn,
Wythe county, Virginia.

Gentlemen,
I purchased at your shop the preparations you call Hamilton's Essence, or Extract of Mustard, which I believe has perfectly removed a chronic rheumatism (of that kind named sciatica, or of the hip joint) under which I had laboured for a long time, and which had baffled every article in the Materia Medica, and every mode of treatment received into practice for the cure of this obstinate disease. If you think this letter useful you are at liberty to make it public.

Yours, &c.

P. WEATHERBURN.

John Hoover, rope-maker, South Second Street, between Mary and Christian Streets, Philadelphia, voluntarily maketh oath as follows, namely, that his wife, Mary Hoover, was so severely afflicted with a violent rheumatism, very dangerously situated, the consequence of a severe cold after lying in, as to be confined to her bed for several weeks, and was at length reduced to the melancholy apprehension of remaining a cripple for life, notwithstanding the most respectable medical advice was followed, and every probable remedy attempted: when seeing several cures performed by Hamilton's Essence and Extract of Mustard, they were procured from Mr. Birch, No. 17, South Second-Street. The first application enabled her to walk across the room, and the use of one hand restored her to her usual state of health and strength.

JOHN HOOVER.

Sworn and subscribed before Ebenezer Forgeron, Esq. one of the justices of the peace to Philadelphia County

HAMILTON'S

WOR DESTROYING LOZENGES

Which have within four years past cured upwards of one hundred and twenty thousand persons of both sexes, of every age, and in every situation, of various dangerous complaints arising from worms, and from obstructions or foulness in the stomach and bowels.

This medicine bears no analogy whatever of similar title, so commonly composed of as operating with violence; on the contrary, a particular excellence of this remedy is its being suited to every age and constitution; contains nothing but what is perfectly innocent, and is so mild in its operation that it cannot injure the most delicate pregnant lady, or the tenderest infant of a week old, should no worms exist in the body; but will, without pain or griping, cleanse the stomach and bowels of whatever is foul or offensive, and thereby prevent the production of worms and many fatal disorders.

They are particularly efficacious in carrying off all gross humours and corruption; feverish and bilious complaints, and are the safest and mildest purgative that can be used on any occasion.

Description of Worms, and the symptoms by which they are known.

Worms which inhabit the human body, are chiefly of four kinds, viz. the Liver or large round worm, the Ascites, or small maw worm, the Cæcum, or short, flat, white worm, and lastly, the Taenia, or tape worm, so called from its resemblance to tape; this is often many yards long, and is full of joints—it is most hurtful, and most difficult to cure.

Among the symptoms attending worms, are disagreeable breath, especially in the morning—Bad and corrupted gums—itching in the nose and about the seat—Convulsions and epileptic fits, and sometimes privation of speech—starting and grinding of the teeth in sleep—irregular appetite, sometimes loathing food, and sometimes voracious—Purging, with flinty and fecid stools—Vomiting—Large and hard belly—Pains and sickness at the stomach—Pains in the head and thighs, with twinges of spirits—Slow fever, with small and irregular pulse—A dry cough—Excessive thirst—Sometimes pale and unhealthy countenance, and sometimes the face bloated and flushed.

Persons afflicted with any of the above symptoms, should have immediate recourse to HAMILTON'S WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES, which have been constantly attended with success in all complaints similar to those above described.

A dose of this medicine given occasionally during the warm season, will effectually prevent the vomiting and purging of children, a dreadful disorder which annually destroys thousands of the infant part of our cities.

It is like with the mildest and most certain remedy known and has restored to health and strength a great number when in an advanced stage of this fatal complaint. Particular and plain instructions are given for every part of the necessary treatment in such cases.

Children generally take this medicine with eagerness, having a pleasing appearance, and an agreeable taste.

CASES OF CURES.

(Selected from thousands) the authenticity of which any person may ascertain, either by letter or personal application.

TAPE WORM.

Mr. SAMUEL FULLER, Inn-keeper, on the Harford road, ten miles from Baltimore, began about 20 months ago to be grievously afflicted with a tape worm, which increased fast in size and strength, so as to excite the most horrid sensations by its writhing motions and intolerable pains, resembling the gnawing and tearing of his bowels, which deprived him of his necessary sleep, and caused such dreadful apprehensions as cannot be conceived but by one in a similar situation—his appetite was rapidly, and with that his strength, so that he was unable to attend to any business—when he heard of some excellent cures performed by Hamilton's worm lozenges, he took a large dose, which brought away about FOUR YARDS of the worm (now in the possession of Lee & Co.)—but a renewal of his pains soon convinced him that this monstrous reptile had recovered its first vigour—Application was made to Lee & Co. for more of their medicine, with their advice, from which resulted the total expulsion of his formidable enemy, in several pieces, which he supposed to be six or EIGHT YARDS more. A few months have since elapsed, and Mr. Fuller is now in perfect health. The above facts are well known to a numerous circle of his neighbours, and himself will gratify any who may wish to make further inquiries on the subject. Although Hamilton's worm lozenges produce such powerful effects, when necessary, yet they are perfectly innocent and mild in their operation on the human body, even taken in large doses, as Mr. Fuller will testify—their particular mildness is abundantly evident in innumerable cures of infants.

Communicated by Dr. John Spangler, York-town, Pennsylvania.

Letter from the reverend Mr. JOHN MOLTHER, minister of the Moravian church, in York.

YORK, January 4th, 1802.

Dear Sir,

Dr. Hamilton's lozenges have been recommended to me as a very adequate means for the cure of children afflicted with worms, I purchased a box for the use of my family, to try, whether by means of this medicine, I might be enabled to gain a point, which, to accomplish, different other means had proved abortive. My eldest boy had a very sickly appearance, was very restless at night, grew leaner from time to time; in short, he seemed to be in a precarious state of health, which would yield to none of the medicines administered, until I gave him two doses of lozenges, agreeably to the directions which carried off substance to a appearance a mere mucous but upon close inspection quit repelled

with very small living animals. Not one of that

sort of worms which usually afflict children, came from him, since that period he grew remarkably better in health, and though lean, has got a fresh and lively complexion. Upon different occasions I have used this medicine as a purging substitute, and found it to answer exceedingly well, without bringing on belly-ache, or any of those disagreeable sensations, so often occasioned by purging medicines. Upon the white, I judge this medicine to be, besides its main object, one of the most salutary means for restoring lost appetite, and promoting a proper state of digestion, by carrying off that bilious substance, which engenders so much indisposition both among children and adults.

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

JOHN MOLTHER.

Dr. HAHN'S TRUE and GENUINE GERMAN CORN PLASTER.

An infallible remedy for corns, speedily removing them, root and branch, without giving pain.

The GENUINE PERSIAN LOTION.

So celebrated among the fashionable throughout Europe, as an invaluable cosmetic, perfectly innocent and safe, free from corrosive and repellent minerals (the basis of other lotions) and of unparalleled efficacy in preventing or removing blemishes in the face and skin of every kind, particularly freckles, pimples, inflammatory redness, scars, tatters, ring worms, sun burns, prickly heat, &c.

The Persian Lotion operates mildly, without impeding that natural, sensible perspiration which is essential to health. Yet its salutary effects are speedy and permanent, rendering the skin delicate soft and clear, improving the complexion, and restoring the bloom of youth. Never failing to render an ordinary countenance beautiful, and an homely one more so.

The RESTORATIVE POWDER for the TEETH and GUMS.

This excellent preparation comforts and strengthens the gums, preserves the enamel from decay, and cleanses and whitens the teeth, by abrading all that astringent fine & southerly, which suffered to accumulate, never fails to injure and finally ruin them.

Dr. HAHN'S GENUINE EYE-WATER.

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes, whether the effect of natural weakness or of accident, reductions of rheum, dulcines, itching and flinches on the eyes, never failing to cure those maladies which frequently succeed the small pox, measles and fevers, and wonderfully strengthening a weak sight. Hundreds have experienced its excellent virtues, when nearly deprived of sight.

TOOTHACHE DROPS.

The only remedy yet discovered which gives immediate and lasting relief in the most severe instances.

The SOVEREIGN OINTMENT for the LICHEN.

Which is warranted an infallible remedy at one application, and may be used with perfect safety by pregnant women, or on infants a week old, not containing a particle of mercury, or any other dangerous ingredient whatever, and is not accompanied with that tormenting smart which attends the application of other remedies.

THE ANODYNE ELIXIR.

For the cure of every kind of head-ache.

INDIAN VEGETABLE SPECIFIC.

A safe and speedy remedy for the venerial disease.

An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure.

For the prevention and cure of bilious and malignant fevers.

IS RECOMMENDED

Dr. HAHN'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS.

The operation of these pills is perfectly mild, so as to be used with safety by persons in every situation, and of every age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off superfluous bile, and prevent its morbid secretions—to restore and amend the appetite—to procure a free perspiration, and thereby prevent colds, which are often attended with fatal consequences—a dose never fails to remove a cold, if taken on its first appearance. They are celebrated for removing habitual colicines—fickness at the stomach, and severe head-ache—and ought to be taken by all persons on a change of climate.

Sold likewise by S. Pleasants, Richmond; Ross and Douglass, Petersburg; T. Green, Frederickburgh; G. Purdie, Smithfield; M. Jones, Suffolk; Dr. Miller, Winchester; R. Green, how, Williamsburg; and J. Shaw, Leeburg.

JOHN M'KINNEY

Has just received, and for sale on moderate terms,

10 tons well assorted Bar Iron,

Sugar in hds. and bls.

French Brandy in pipes,

Coffee, Herrings, &c. &c.

Jan. 7. d2taw

FOR SALE,

THE Lot with the HOUSE thereon, at

the south east corner of Cameron and Alfred Streets, late the Property of Thomas Richards.—Also several vacant LOTS adjoining thereto on Alfred Street between Cameron and King Streets. The House is pleasantly situated and in good order for the accommodation of a Family.—If not sold before the 1st of November, it will be rented.

WILLIAM CRAIK.

Sept. 30. 1wts

JUST RECEIVED,

And for Sale by

SAMUEL BISHOP,

(Price 25 Cents.)

PITT & HIS STATUE,

A SATIRICAL POEM.

By Peter Pindar.

Jan. 19.

ABEL WILLIS,

A FRESH SUPPLY OF

Rhode-Island CHEESE,

Apples,

Crab Cyder, by the barrel, of the

finest quality,

Cranberries,

Sweet Oranges,

Lemons, by the box,

Best Rhode-Island Potatoes,

Mackerel, by the barrel, together with

a general assortment of

GROCERIES and NUTS.

ADVERTISEMENT.

On THURSDAY the twenty first day of

April, if fair, if not the next fair day,

will be exposed to sale on the premises,

in the Town of Alexandria, the following

parcels of

LAND,

late the property of John Fitzgerald,

deceased, sold pursuant to the directions

of his will for the payment of his debts.

ALSO,

A variety of DRY

AMONG WHICH

Broad Cloths,

Caffimeres,

Kerseys,

Coatings,

Halfhicks,

Fearnought,

Blankets,

Planes,